85,000 00

3,190 50

8,505 16

31,100 30

No. of Passengers.

10,358

14,018

18,229 01

1 Steamhoat Agent at Charleston, and mail carrier, including wharf hands 1,400 1 Transportation Agent at Wilmington 800 I Agent at Weldon 1 Superintendent of Shops and Machinery.. 1,000 S Finishers \$2 00 per day. do..... 1 75 do..... 1 871 do. do..... 1 50 do. 1 Pattern Maker 2 00 do. 2 Moulders..... 2 00 do. 1 Brass Moulder 1 371 do. 1 Moulder 20 00 per month 4 Apprentices 20 00 do......25 00 do......18 00 do......12 50 do. do.... 7 00 do. 1 Boiler Maker 2 25 per day. do..... 1 75 do. do..... 1 50 do. do......60 00 do.....25 00 do.....20 00 do. 1 Coach repairer in shop 1 00 per day. do 871 do. 1 Carpenter on coaches and cars. 2 25 do..... 1 50 do..... 1 25 do. do..... 1 00 do. do. do35 00 do 30 00 2 Yard hands..... 8 34 12 Agents at Depots and water stations,

stations, 8 Hands on Timber Trains, 222 Negroes on Road repairs, &c., including those on boats and wharf..... 18,593 STEAMBOATS. 3 Captains.....\$1,000 per annum 3 First Mates.... 420 3 Second Mates..... 240 4 First Engineers..... 720 4 Second Engineers.... 480 8 Firemen 192 9 Deck hands..... 120 3 Stewards 240 3 Stewardesses 6 Waiters 120 Cooks 180 6 Knife boys and scullions.... 72 do. 3 Deck hands included in negro bonds. 10 Wharf hands do. 471 total number.

do

All of which is respectfully submitted. JAMES GRISWOLD, H. NUTT, WM. S. BAKER.

November 15th, 1849.

14 Spike Drivers,

12 Laborers on Road repairs,

6 Hands on Sunday at water

4 Black carpenters do.

PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT .- We learn from the last fiscal statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the amount now on deposit and subject to draft in the various depositories of the government is \$7,577,-962. This fact shows the salutary operations of the existing tariff, and its capacity to supply ample reve-

From the Augusta Republic

bench of the country, may not heretofore attracted the special attention of a portion of your readers, I be gleave to state a few particulars concerning his nothing; it is the use that we may make of it which we can vindicate it only by keeping it inviolate. We life and character. Wm. L. Sharkey has been known renders it valuable. for more than twenty years, as one of the ablest jurists in the Southwestern section of the republic. He is as remarkable for all his virtues which belong to social and domestic life, as he is for legal learning and elevated patriotism. He is distinguished above most of men for sweetness and placidity of temper, a bland courtesy of manners, and a discreet and caused the social and forbearance under all circular to their use. But why is it that we must be deprived of this privilege? Because, the would preserve it in all its purity. We want it as our fathers gave it to us, and must defend it against our fathers gave it out fathers gave it out fathers gave it out fathers gave it for us, and would preserve it in all its purity.

As well might Congress interdict the use of any our fathers fathers gave it out fathers gave it out fathers gave it for us, Most cordially and respectfully,

H. S. FOOTE.

Speech of the Hon. W. L. Sharkey, President of the Southern State Convention. JACKSON, Oct. 6, 1849.

Editors Mississippian and Southron: alone, the language employed cannot be accurately within the reach of its legislative power, which is segiven, though I think there is no material variance oured to the citizen and prohibited to Congress. as to the matter.

Your obedient servant, W. L. SHARKEY.

thank you for the honor you have conferred upon may occupy them as the ground-work of its action, me, I regret that the important duty was not assign- the constitution is worthless. Instead of a limited ed to some one more competent than myself. I dis- we have an unlimited government. If the people, semble not in declaring that this honor was not ex- the fountain of power, should determine that a popected by me, and hence feel more embarrassed in addressing you. litical evil exists, they may apply the remedy, but it is not with Congress. This political and moral evil,

an important one; nothing less than a question in- have determined it to be so, and wish to eradicate it, volving in its consequences the liberty of the peo- reside in the North. As sovereign States we have ple—perhaps directly or remotely, the liberty of other nations. I trust you will approach it dispassion-litical evils within our limits. We ask not the interately-that you will lay aside your party predilec- ference of the North to correct our morals or our in-1849 310,397 00 245,998 58 64,698 42 11,207 27,575 tions, and meet it, not as politicians, but as patriots stitutions. We do not intrude upon them; but only as statesmen. We had flattered ourselves that the demand to be permitted to an equality in the enjoycapacity of man for self government was no longer a ment of our common property. Congress, it is true, Secretary and Treasurer...... 1,500 ample of free government, based on an enduring government must be founded in equality. It must foundation. I trust it may prove so, but events of protect the property of the common owner as well as recent occurrence seem to forbode danger. The con- his person. Whether this power is derived under vocation of this assembly-the intense interest mani- the third section of the fourth article of the constitufest in every countenance here, are proofs that there tion, or whether it is derived from the power to acis cause of alarm. For a time we have been prosper- quire territory, or the war and treaty making power, ous and happy under a free government; but that is not material-it must be exercised so as to pretime, in the great history of man, is but a brief space, serve inviolate every principle of the constitution. a mere point. The page of history is yet fresh which But in the efforts to exclude our property from that records our existence as a nation of freemen. Scarce territory, another false doctrine is promulgated, has the stain of revolutionary blood, shed for liberty, which is equally disastrous to us. We are told that, faded from the face of the land, before it has been as slavery was prohibited by the laws of Mexico, we found necessary for the people of the South to prepare | cannot take slaves there without the authority of a to check threatened aggression. And whence this law permitting it. This is the doctrine of a class of danger ? No foreign foe threatens us. Our country- politicians in our country who look no further than men, our brothers, are arrayed against us in civil the surface of the law. If this error were confined strife. They seem to forget that they are allied to us to politicians, it might be passed over as harmless; by the most sacred ties, and to forget the value of but it is also the doctrine which has been unceremothe Union. Blinded by the poison of fanaticism, they | niously promulgated by a member of the Supreme seek to abridge our constitutional rights in the enjoy- Bench. We could overlook the groundless fallacies ment of our property under the mask of false humani- of a few politicians; but when the sanctity of the ty. If the right to do so was unquestionable, in Chris- bench is perverted, and its influence thrown as an can charity it should be asserted without inflicting element into the exciting cause of malcontent and remorseless stings to our sensibilities. The entire strife there is ground of complaint. If this could be independence of the States was achieved by the most a judicial question in any shape, that was a tribunal memorable struggle that history records. They were before which it might come. With the decision the separate and independent sovereignties, and first united under articles of confederation. These articles Quiet would have rested satisfied.

Quiet would have rested satisfied.

It was a great were defective, mainly in not having provided proper constitutional question, and on such questions the means for raising a revenue, and in not giving Con- people of the United States have been taught to look gress sufficient power to regulate commerce. These to the decisions of the Supreme Court with veneradefects gave rise to our present constitution. In the tion; but they have not been accustomed to have convention which formed it, the States met as equals | them promulgated in advance, and are startled at in political power. The small States were unwilling thus seeing them. The effect is almost as injurious to relinquish their equality of power; the slave-hold-to us as a decision regularly pronounced, because it ing States were unwilling to confederate, unless their has deterred the South from an equal participancy in slaves should be made a basis of representation, and the territories, whilst it has emboldened the North to the owners secured in their right. They were excipersist in its efforts. It has caused one party to beting subjects. After great difficulty they were com- lieve that it was right, and the other to fear that it promised. The second section of the first article provides that representatives and direct taxes should be appear the better cause." It is not true that slavery appointed according to numbers, to be ascertained by does not exist in California, although it may have adding three-fifths of the slaves to the number of been prohibited by the laws of Mexico. True, the whites. The second section of the fourth article pro- conquering country may permit the municipal laws vides for re-capturing slaves, escaping into those of the conquered country to remain in force, but this States where slavery did not exist. In these provis- is only true of private or strictly municipal laws; it ions we have an acknowledgment of the existence of slavery, and a guaranty for its protection as the basis of representation, and as property. The constitu- political and municipal. Political laws are such as tion did not create property in slaves. Such right are organic, and confer power and form on the govexisted anterior to and above the constitution. As slaves were owned in many of the States, they would These political laws are sometimes reduced to the not, of course, have entered into the confederacy on form of a constitution, which becomes supreme and such terms as would weaken the right of the owner paramount to all other laws, either public or private. to his slave, or diminish the value. One of the great Our constitution is the law of our being-it is the esobjects of the constitution was, that it should, in its sence of our government-it is the combination of aggregate per annum, \$2.666 consequences, protect property by giving protection certain great principles, between each one of which and strength to the several States. But as the States | there is a connection and a dependency, and the agwere sovereign, they could not surrender to Congress gregate constitutes a unit. To withdraw or destroy the right to control, by legislation, the property of any of them would break the entire fabric. It would their citizens. Such a grant of power would have lop off an essential part of our political power. When been a complete surrender of sovereignty. A great we acquired California, it became subject to our conconsolidated government would have arisen up, which stitution—our whole constitution—our constitution was an evil, of all others, most dreaded, and most as an entire thing. The territory did not become rigidly guarded against, by declaring that all power subject to part of our government only, but every not expressly granted to Congress, was reserved to principle of the constitution prevailed there as an acthe States or to the people. Hence no power can be tive principle, and superseded, of necessity, whatever exercised unless it has been granted by the constitu-tion. The safety of the States and of the people is the rights of any of the new comers would be permitbest preserved by holding Congress strictly within ted. The vested rights of the citizens there at the the limits of the delegated powers. No rule of con- time we acquired it, may be protected by a principle struction can be safe which encroaches upon individ- not inconsistent with this position. The consequence ual rights. The right to hold slaves as property be- is, that we have a right to take our slaves there, became a fixed principle, inseparable from the other cause they are our property, secured to us as such provisions of the constitution. Indeed, that description of property seems to have been thought worthy it were true that slavery was then prohibited by the ded, is singular.—N. Y. Herald. of specific and special protection. The constitution laws of Mexico and could not be established there principle it contains is inseparably connected togeththere a mere cripple. But not so. Wherever the largely supplied the London Market with fruit, may other work in the printing line, would do well er. It is an entire thing, being the great frame work Strip s and Stars float over a territory, as an emblem probably be new to many of our readers. It is gen- to give us a call, or send of the government, indissolubly united in all its parts. of political dominion, they rest upon a perfect pedes-

them; the symmetry is broken.

Notwithstanding this unqualified recognition of ed religion of Mexico. property in slaves, and the protection provided for its enjoyment as such, still it is contended that Congress of one portion of the common owners to the exclusion rights. existing tariff, and its capacity to supply ample revenue to the Treasury, even much more than is required for the necessary ordinary expenditures of the government. What should be done with the accumulating surplus? We have but one reply to make. Paythe National Debt with it. It is true the certificates of indebtedness running for a special term of years cannot be redeemed except at the pleasure of the holder.—But Congress should, at an early day, make provision for the appropriation of all surplus revenue to the purplus revenue to the purplus revenue to the propose so the market. And this policy should be enforced by legislation.—Wash. Union.

The amount of annual daty paid on paper in England is averaged at £700,000; over 20,000 pressor from the regional of the propose of the community in the enjoyment of the territory is common property. There excels client of an early day, make provision and could be done of the propose of the policy should be enforced by legislation.—Wash. Union.

The amount of annual daty paid on paper in England is averaged at £700,000; over 20,000 pressor in the enjoyment of the territories. I am are employed in its manufacture, and more than three points are employed in its manufacture, and more than three points of the community traces and the proposed of the plant of the proposed of the proposed of the plant of the proposed of the plant of the annual territory is common property. There excel the community have a finity of collecting of mutual support and forbearance. With them, it is a question of interest. If the sever they were about the size of 5 man's wrist, or rether less, and two or more seious inserted in each treat. The cere they were about the size of 5 man's wrist, or rether less, and two or more seious inserted in each the proposed of the proposed of the plant of the proposed of the plant of the proposed of the proposed of the

Gentlemen: I was pleased to see, in a late number of the Union, the excellent resolutions, adopted and promulgated by that noble assemblage of patriots and statesmen, known as the Southern Convention of the State of Mississippi. These resolutions clearly or the Wilmistron and alleigh rallroad company. These continues are falsely appointed at the last annual meeting of the Stockholders, to audit and examine the accounts of the Company for the year ending the last of Cotober, 1849, beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the accounts of the Company for the Stockholders, pay rolls, way and freight bills, compared them with the entries in the books, and find all correct, except some few serrors in paying off the pay rolls, and a single omission in a freight bill, all of which have been corrected, and will appear in the accounts of the Rallroad control of the Stockholders, pay rolls, and a single of measures of the Company, on the list day in the striction of the State of Mississippi. These resolutions clearly the state of Mississippi. These resolutions clearly the state of the Wilmot Provise and of the Company for the year ending the list of our valor, and surrender with it our constitutional figure of prejudice is arrayed against us. Encormities are falsely ascribed to us, with a view to content the false of the Company for the year ending the list of our valor, and surrender with it our constitutional figure of prejudice is arrayed against us. Encormities are falsely ascribed to us, with a view to content the state of Mississippi. In regard to the Wilmot Provise and of it, and ought not if it could; cannot say, that if we go, we must leave our property behind us. Proposed in the property of the people of the State of the Company for the year ending the list of our valor, and soft, and the view to are falsely ascribed to us, with a view to condition. They add insult to injury. We are held our are falsely ascribed to us, with a view to condition. They add insult to injury. We are held our are falsely ascribed to us, with a view to property behind us. Proposed to the without on the view of the Company for the people of the State of the S

> tious circumspection and forbearance under all cir- political evil. Who has a right to determine that it of the constitution; and when taken, let us maintain Sands' cumstances of trial and irritation. He has for many is so? Let them eradicate moral evils from their it, like men who know their rights and are determinyears past had no particular connection with scenes of political strife, but has been recognized by all who knew him as a uniform and inflexible whim a contract the contract of the contract the contract of the contract th knew him as a uniform and inflexible whig; and he voted in the late Presidential election for the present the wide field of ethics, and regulate our moral con-Chief Magistrate of the United States, as did precisely one half of the members of the convention, over
> which he was, on this occasion, called to preside—
> When all these facts come to be duly considered it. When all these facts come to be duly considered, it is to be hoped that his words of stern remonstrance and solemn warning, will not be disregarded by those the constitution, Congress will encroach on so deliwho love the Union, and are desirous that our free cate, so sacred a subject? If there is any thing dear institutions shall be perpetuated.
>
> | Constitution of the cate of the constitution of the cate of the cat right to worship his God at the altar of his choice. I ty preferences. We are joint owners of this great must admenish my Methodist and my Baptist friends to be on their guard. You may soon be told that your religion is a moral evil, and must be exterminated, for if Congress has the right to legislate on the about to be swept from us, we cannot differ as to the about to be swept from us, we cannot differ as to the oil Pomatum; Ox Marrow; Bear's Oil; Macassar do.; Antique right to worship his God at the altar of his choice. I ty preferences. We are joint owners of this great come at last." But who has a right to say that it is as patriots. Our country is above our party. Such GENTLEMEN :- In obedience to a resolution of the a political evil? We do not find such a doctrine in- feelings I trust and believe you all entertain, and hope Convention, I have the honor to hand to you the sub- culcated by the constitution. Congress may decide that they may lead you to wise and happy results. stance of the address delivered by me on taking the on questions of expediency within the range of the chair. As I have been compelled to rely on memory | delegated powers; but that cannot be a political evil

Congress has no power to say that constitutional rights are political evils. To that body nothing is a political evil which is secured to the States or to the people. Moral and political evils are themes which Gentlemen of the Convention: Whilst I sincerely open wide fields for investigation, and if Congress The subject of your contemplated deliberations is it seems, is exclusively in the South, and those who

tion to their numbers, as the citizens of any of the government must become a sacrifice on the altar of

would preserve it in all its purity. We want it as our fathers gave it to us, and must defend it against

What is Religion !- BY HEBER. Is it to go to church to-day, To look devout and seem to pray, And ere to-morrow's sun goes down, Be dealing slander through the town ? Does every sanctimonious face Denote the certain reign of grace ?

Does not a phiz that scowls at sin Oft veil hypocrisy within ? Is it to make our daily walk, And of our own good deeds to talk, Yet often practice secret crime, And thus mispend our precious time ? Is it for seet and creed to fight. To call our zeal the rule of right,

When what we wish is, at the best, To see our church excel the rest ? Is it to wear the Christian dress, And love to all mankind profess, To treat with scorn the humble poor, And bar against them every door ?

oh, no ! religion means not this, Its fruits more sweet and fairer is-Its precept this-to others do, As you would have them do to you. It grieves to hear an ill report,

And scorns with human woes to sport; Of other's deeds it speaks no ill, But tells of good, or else keeps still. And does Religion this impart? Then may its influence fill my heart. Oh! haste the blissful, joyful day,

When all the earth may own its sway. Farewell. We do not know how much we love Until we come to leave; An aged tree, a common flower Are things over which we grieve; There is a pleasure in the pain That brings us back the past again.

We linger while we turn away, We cling while we depart : And memories unmarked till then. Come crowding round the heart. Let what will turn our onward way, Farewell's a bitter word to say.

> The Hours. The hours are viewless angels, That still go gliding by, And bear each moment's record up To Him who sits on high. The poison or the nectar,

Our hearts' deep flower-cups yield; A sample still they gather swift, And leave us in the field. And some fly on by pinions
Of gorgeous gold and blue,
And some fly in with drooping wing

And as we spend each minute That God to us hath given, The deeds are known before His throne-

The tale is told in Heaven. And we, who walk among them, As one by one departs, Think not that they are hovering Forever round our hearts.

Like summer bees that hover Around the idle flowers, They gather every act and thought, These viewless angel hours. And still they steal the record,

And bear it far away; Their mission flight, by day or night, No magic powers can stay.

So teach me, Heavenly Father! To spend each flying hour, That, as they go, they may not show My heart a poison flower.

THE FATE OF MILITARY MEN.—The world is full f singular incidents and coincidences. Two years ago, a number of brave men-both Americans and Mexicans-met together on the battle-field, as if anxious to die. They rushed against each other, sword Administrator's Bonds; in hand, up to the cannon's mouth, and furiously Guardian stormed the high turreted citadel, in the midst of Appeal rockets, bullets, and death; and, strange to say, they Sh'ff Appearance do. escaped the death they so bravely faced; and the war Constable's being ended, they returned home, covered with military glory. But so soon as they were comfortably settled at home, and sought no longer to die, death began to single them out, and they dropped off one by one. First, among the Americans, Gen'l Worth Writs of Ejectment; died. Then the Mexicans, as if determined not to be behind us, followed the example, and Gen. Paredes, the author of the war, died. Then, on our side, the brave Col. Duncan died; and then, on the Mexican side, Gen. Urrea. Then Gen. Gaines died among us, Attachments; and then Gen. Rejon among the Mexicans. Then, State Recognizance; again, Major Gates died here; and then Gen. Don Military Ca Sa; Manuel Rincon died there! This is, as far as we are informed, the last of them. Gen. Rincon was at the battle of Churubusco, where he fought bravely. He Crew Lists; had been Governor of several Mexican States, and was much regretted. This general death among be printed with the ut-Generals and military men, since peace was conclumost dispatch. and other officers, and

RENOVATION OF OLD TREES .- The following infor- all other persons requimust exist and harmonize in all its parts. Every without positive laws, then the constitution went mation received from a gardener who for many years ring Blanks, or any erally found that after an apple tree has borne for a in their orders. We It would not have been formed without the insertion of every feature; it is an infraction to violate any of them; the symmetry is broken.

It would not have been formed without the insertion of every feature; it is an infraction to violate any of that our constitution must give place to the establishmove old tree and replace it by younger ones. This may be obviated by regrafting the old tree; and active an apple tree has borne for a relative for each. Call at the may be obviated by regrafting the old tree; and active an apple tree has borne for a relative for each. Call at the may be obviated by regrafting the old tree; and active an apple tree has borne for a relative for each of the constitution in dissolubly cemented together. As well may it be said that our constitution must give place to the establishmove old tree and replace it by younger ones. This may be obviated by regrafting the old tree; and active an apple tree has borne for a relative for each of the constitution in the constitu How strange it is, that whilst Congress has no cording to the testimony of the gardener above men-power over the subject of slavery, in consequence of tioned, the older the stock, the better the quality of may prohibit and abolish it in the territories of the United States The territories are not inhibition, that it should be contended that the the fruit. He had scarcely a tree of any age, among sons indebted to United States. The territories are common property, laws of the conquered country should secure a proand cannot be appropriated by Congress to the use hibition, and thus triumph over our constitutional the writer visited it that had not undergone this pro- & FULTON, are rerights.

Thus, as I conceive, stands the question of right;

Thus, as I conceive, stands the question of right;

the writer visited it that had not undergotte the quested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The of another. Equality of right must then prevail; Thus, as I conceive, stands the question of right; trees whose trunks were so nonew as in some parts and any act which would destroy that equality can-but if it were a question of expediency merely, how to be little more than a shell, which had been sub-light to the conduct of the North. We are uninot be valid. It is a principle in the law of nations, ungenerous the conduct of the North. We are united agreeably to the that "all the members of the community have an ted as a family of nations. We may have different ing from the vigorous appearance of the grafts, with

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, Palats, Otla, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has, and is constantly receiving, a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., consisting in part of the following:

DRUGS—Castor Oil, by the gallon and bottle; Calomel; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opium; Epsom and Glauber Salts; Aloes; Myrrh; Sarsaparilla; Spirits Ammonia; Potash; Digitalls; Rhubarb; Ipecac; Jalap; Barley; Sago; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz mixture; Cream Tartar; Bi, Carb. Soda; Sal Soda.

PAINTS—White Lead, dry, do. ground in Oil; pure Extra and No. 1 Black Lead, dry and ground in oil; Chrome Green, do. ground in oil; Chrome Yellow, do. ground in oil; Venitian Red, dry and in oil; Spanish Brown, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Terra de Sienna; Umber; Lamp Black; Litharge; Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnish; Linseed, Train, and Lamp Oil; and best winter bleached Sperm Oil, for family was

Drg Storrs-Indigo; Madder; Copperas; Logwood; Red

Sands' Iodide of Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Kellinger's Linament; Jayne's Alterative; Carminative Balsam; Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge; Ex-

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES-French, German, and

ground of Moral evils, "To this complexion must it necessity of its preservation. Let us confer together do.; Indian do.; 50 dozen assorted Fancy Soaps; 16 doz. hair come at last." But who has a right to say that it is as patriots. Our country is above our party. Such Brushes, assorted; 25 dozen fine Tooth do. do.; 6 dozen Nail do. do.; 6 dozen Shaving do. do.; plain and fancy Note Paper; plain and fancy Note Envelopes; Letter do.; plain and fancy Letter Paper; fancy Motto Seals; transparent and plain Wafers; Cold Cream, in jars and bottles; Rose Lip Salve; black Pomatum; plain and fancy Toilet Bottles; Pink Ball; Pink Saucers; fancy Rouge; Alabaster Powder; prepared Chalk, in balls; Toilet Powder; Puff and Boxes; Charcoal Tooth Paste Amber do. do.; Orris do. do.; Orris Tooth Powder; Charcoal do. do.; Money Wallets; Tobacco do.; India Rubber; Drawing Pencils; India Rubber Balls; Preston's French Extracts, a large variety; Essence Bouquet; Scent Bags; Cigar Cases, &c. &c. For sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist,

Nov. 2, 1849.1 N. E. corner of Front and Market-sts.

DR. SWAYNE'S

CELEBRATED Family Medicines .- Cure follows cure O More proof of the efficacy of Dr. Swayne's COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, the Original and Genuine Preparation! Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood. Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe and man-CHERRY! ANOTHER HOME CERTIFICATE.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, is all it rofesses to be, The Greatest Medicine in the Known World! Of all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely him, as he had formed a co-partnership with men who could say the annals of Medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of Consumption, even when life had been despaired of.

sumption, even when life had been despaired of. DR. SWAYNE-Dear Sir: For the good of the public, I feel myself in duty bound to testify to the great cure which your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me. For my part, I feel as if every body ought to know it. I was afflicted with a violent cough, spitting of blood, night sweats, hoarseness, and sound of the voice indicating an alarming state of disease; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr. S. P.'s; and deponent, at not survive many days. My sister, who was my anxious carether request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr. taker, made inquiry where she would be likely to procure most S. P. and procured one of his labels. Certain relief. She was told that if Dr. Swayne's Compound And deponent further says that he Syrup of Wild Cherry failed in the cure, my life was hopeless. Your medicine was immediately procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the sixth bottle my cough left me, and my strength much improved. In short t has made a perfect cure of me; and I am at present as hearty as I wish, and have good reason to believe that the use of our medicine has saved me from a premature grave. I shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case.

Yours, with respect, ISAAC MORGAN REEVES, No. 38 Chester street, between Race and Vine, Philadelphia. A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY. Dr. J. H. Ellison, Frankfort, Ky., says—I was induced. Kits and 25 box from a failure of the most potent expectorants recommended. For sale low by

County Court Writs;

Superior do. do. County Court Sub.;

Superior do. do.

Superior do.

Juror Tickets;

Magistrate's do.

Overseer's Appoint-

Checks, Cape Fear B'k; do. Branch Bank of

the State;

Notes, negotiable at

Inspector's Certificates

Vendi. Exponas;

Receivers;

position:

dum;

Warrants:

Notes of Hand:

in our Materia Medica, in some cases of Diseased Lungs, to try your preparation of Wild Cherry. It is sufficient to say, that I was so much pleased with the result of that and subsequent trials, that I now prescribe it in preference to all other remedies. I have been engaged in active practice for twelve years, and this is the first Patent Medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing.

The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, inventor and sole proprietor, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. All Wild Cherry preparations being "positive-ly fictitious and counterfeit" without his signature.

WORMS! WORMS!! DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE.-Read this wonderful cure: Philadeliphia, March 20, 1848.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir—Having made use of various nauseous Vermifuge Medicines, which had been highly applicated by their proprietors, without the slightest good effect, and having heard my neighbors speaking in the highest terms of your Medicine, its delightful taste and wonderful effect, although I felt somewhat discouraged from the result of the articles I had forced upon my already emaciated, sickly, dyspeptic looking child, whose delicate and almost worn out frame the Worms had already begun to make their ravages; I concluded to make trial of your most valuable Vermifuge, when, to our great joy, the Worms had to let go their deadly and strong holds upon the vitals. Such was the effect of Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge on my child, which is now perfectly healthy, assuming all the color of the rose, with all the mirthfulness of an innocent and playful child.

Yours, with respect, PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1848. playful child.

hild. Yours, with respect,
TOBIAS WIEGAND, No. 3, Howell-street,
Between Schuylkill, Third and Fourth. BEWARE OF MISTAKES. REMEMBER—DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving.) with the Portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon; also his signature.

None other is genuine. CLEANSE AND PURIFY. Dr. Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Extract Tar Pills are a mild

and gentle purgative, unsurpassed by any medicine for removing the bile, cleansing the stomach, and effectually purifying the blood. The above valuable Medicines are prepared by Dr. Swayne, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race-streets, Philadelphia, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Wilmington, N. C. Also, by J. & W. Johnson, Clinton; Sam'l. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C.; and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.

BY reading the following affidavit, the public will learn the origin or rather where the recipe for making the stuff they call OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, stuff they call OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, came from—and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr. S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles the last year, and is munufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day than all the other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in the world.

Principal office, 126 Fulton Street. READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

City and County of New York, ss. William Armstrong of said city being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. That some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 1848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that time was a book and pamphlet pedlar, called upon deponent at the house of Mr. Thompson, No. 42 Hudson street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a recipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., book publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufac-ture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr. Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor, and was not fit for hard labor, and wished to make some money in order to live easy in his old days, and that if Sarsaparilla, under the name of Townsend, sold so well, and so much money was made by it, he could see no reason why he might ufacture it for him. Deponent, in one of the conversations, asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. S. P. Townsend; to which he replied that he knew Dr. S. P. would be down on him after he should commence, but that he did not care for

Deponent further says, that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla and gave it to him. Said Townsend observed that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in everything, as they furnished all the capital. Said Townsend

And deponent further says that he has been informed, and verily believes, the Syrup of Sarsaparilla sold as Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by deponent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid.

And further deponent said not. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG. Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849, C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor of the city of N. Y.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT,
June 1, 1849. 38-tf Druggist and Chemist.

MSH, Fish, Fish .- Just received from Boston, fresh Mackarel and Salmon in bbis. and half bbls., quarter bbis., Kits and 25 boxes scalded Herrings; 25 Quintals Cod Fish. For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

SARSAPARITIES IN QUART BOTTLES Puritying the Blood LIST OF BLANKS. County Court Fi. Fa.; Superior do. do. County Court Sci. Fa.; Apprentice Indentures; CURE OF AND FOR THE etters of Administra-SCROFULA LIVER COMPLAINT RHEUMATISM BRONCHITIS County and Superior STUBBORN ULCERS Courts Witness and CONSUMPTION FEMALE COMPLAINTS DYSPEPSIA Notices to Tax List LOSS OF APPETITE SALT RHEUM Commission to take Do-FEVER SORES DEBILITY & & County Ct. Execution; Capias ad Responden-In this preparation are strongly con-centrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual Peace, State, and Civil

aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for value and efficacy far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole assigns frame. throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its

value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

Messis. Sands:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthiais and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous apecific has not only relieved, obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

Yours very truly,

D. PARENT.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul-general of France,

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

L. BORG, Vice-Consul. Parent as true. New York, Feb. 17, 1848. CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.

LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate CANGER, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attacked with Messrs. A. B. & D. Sanns:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which: son extended its ravages over the side of my face, eating the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent could effect, but diving all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent' could effect, but d'uring all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the flesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use. It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain whether the disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamford, can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferen afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health-giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE.

Legation United States, Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of Schorbla, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Henselien & Unkhart, with the least possible delay. I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

Lam, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. THEODORE S. FAY.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, 100 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF WILIJAM, NEW YORK. by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$6.

UST UNION A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Dru